

## Chapter 6 Algebra Assignments

Section	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	All	Helpful Hints
<b>Section 6.3 Applying Linear Functions</b>	Reteach 6.3	Practice 6.3	Enrichment 6.3	None	Remember, for discrete real world situations, not every point on a line will represent a reasonable value).
<b>Section 6.4 Standard Form</b>	Reteach 6.4 and Page 333 (1-12)	Practice 6.4 (evens)	Page 334 (38-43 and 63-65)	Page 335 (1-10)	Standard form of a linear equation = $Ax + By = C$
<b>Section 6.5 Point-Slope Form and Writing Linear Equations</b>	Page 339-340 (8-34 evens)	Page 340 (36-58 evens)	Page 341 (59-66)	Page 341 (68-80 evens)	See page 339 for examples of each type of linear equations.
<b>Section 6.6 Parallel and Perpendicular Lines</b>	Page 346 (4-30 evens)	Page 346-347 (32-44)	Page 348 (61-70)	Page 348 (55-57) and Page 349 (77-89)	Perpendicular lines intersect to form right angles. Two lines are perpendicular if the product of their slopes is -1.
<b>Section 6.7 Scatter Plots and Equations of Lines</b>	Page 352-353 (1-10)	Page 354 (12-18)	Page 355 (19-22)	Page 356 (24-35 and 1-10)	Best fit line - the trend line that shows the relationship between two sets of data graphed on a scatterplot).
<b>Section 6.8 Graphing Absolute Value Equations</b>	Pages 361-362 (1-24)	Page 362 (28-41 evens)	Page 362-363 (42-45)	Page 363 (49-53)	Translation -- a shift of a graph horizontally, vertically, or both.
<b>Section 5.5 Direct Variation</b>	Pages 280-281 (4-28)	Pages 281-283 (29-46)	Page 282 (47-54)	Page 283 (62-72 evens and 1-10)	Direct variation -- form $y=kx$ ....basically this means there is a constant slope and it passes through origin
<b>Section 5.6 Inverse Variation</b>	Reteaching 5.6 and Page 288 (7-15)	Practice 5.6 Worksheet (evens)	Page 2890 (50-53)	Page 290 (56-68)	In an inverse variation, the product of x and y must be constant.